

While H.R. 7248 as a whole did not pertain to primary and secondary education, the issue of forced busing of school children for purposes of racial integration has become so critical that it was applied to this bill in a series of amendments emphatically reiterating the intent of Congress that such busing should not be required by the courts. The most important amendments prohibited lower Federal courts from requiring schools to bus until all appeals from pro-busing decisions had been heard, up to the U.S. Supreme Court. This represented the first action by Congress in modern times under the authority of article III, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution which gives Congress full power to regulate or eliminate the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in specific areas. This is the constitutional authority for the much more sweeping legislation I have introduced (H.R. 10614) to take away entirely the power of the Federal courts to rule on the issue of school-busing for racial integration.

### JOHN S. KNIGHT BLASTS U.S. AIR WAR IN INDOCHINA

#### HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1971

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, among those few national figures who saw from the very outset the folly of our Government's course in Indochina, none has spoken with more force and eloquence than Mr. John S. Knight, president of Knight Newspapers. The latest of Mr. Knight's famous "Editor's Notebook" columns points out that, despite the President's winding down of U.S. involvement in the ground war in Indochina, the air war continues with scarcely unabated ferocity.

Mr. Knight points out that in South Vietnam alone, the United States has dropped four times as much tonnage as was dropped in the Korean war. That only 5 to 8 percent of the air sorties were flown in direct support of troops in battle, and that there have been over 1 million civilian casualties and 6 million have become refugees. He also points out that the air war has resulted in a massive onslaught on the ecology of Indochina. More than one-third of the forest area has been sprayed with defoliants and enough food destroyed by herbicides to feed 600,000 people for a year.

The massiveness of the destruction defies the imagination. All this against a country which has in no way threatened the security of America.

As Mr. Knight so aptly says:

It all adds up to a melange of misconceptions by muddle-headed U.S. leadership through the years.

The text of Mr. Knight's editorial follows:

[JOHN S. KNIGHT'S NOTEBOOK]

BUT WHAT ABOUT THAT OTHER WAR?

During this past week when World War I vets of my vintage observed the true Armistice Day on November 11, casually lists in

the Vietnam War were reported as "the lowest in months."

"The low casualty levels," said the Associated Press, "reflected a general lull in battlefield action as well as the continuing withdrawal of American forces from combat."

A mere reading of the official casualty list, eight Americans killed in combat, 13 wounded and 33 dead from non-hostile causes, is evidence that we are indeed winding down the ground war as President Nixon proceeds with his "plan."

But what about that other war, the massive deployment of American air power and renewed emphasis on saturation bombing by B-52 Stratofortresses?

A recent report by Cornell University researchers shows that in Cambodia, American air operations have been conducted with sustained intensity since 1970. B-52 raids in Northern Laos, as reported by James McCartney of our Washington bureau at the time, were carried out for more than a year before official acknowledgment. "Protective reaction raids against North Vietnam," says the Cornell report, "strike a wider range of targets than their official description implies."

While the Cornell study concedes that "there has indeed been a significant withdrawal of American air power from Southeast Asia, more than enough planes remain to permit a continuation of the air war on a massive scale."

So it appears that contrary to reports and impressions, the air war in Indochina is not being wound down like the ground war. Cornell's conclusions are that the administration's policy of "withdrawal-without-political-compromise" leaves it still boxed in by the enemy's military initiatives; the only response available is massive retaliation from the air.

To review our past and present policies, what have been the costs and results of massive aerial firepower? The study, sponsored by the Center for International Studies at Cornell University, offers these statistics:

1--In 1971, as much bombing is being done in Indochina as was conducted in all theaters of World War II.

2--By the end of this year, the Nixon administration will have deployed in three years as much bomb tonnage as did the Johnson administration in five.

3--In South Vietnam alone, the U.S. has dropped 3.6 million tons of bombs, almost four times as much as we used in the Korean War. Only 5 to 8 per. of the air sorties flown in South Vietnam were in direct support of troops in battle; the rest were for interdiction, harassment and retaliation in a country not being attacked from the air.

The result was widespread civil destruction among the population whose allegiance was and is being sought. It is estimated there have been over 1 million civilian casualties, including 325,000 deaths while 6 million people have become refugees.

4--Bombing in North Vietnam between 1965 and 1968 failed to yield significant results. Economic damage inflicted was about \$500 million, casualties reached 100,000 of which 80,000 were civilians. Yet CIA and Defense Department studies showed no measurable reduction in North Vietnam's "will or capacity for contributing to the war in the South."

After the bombing "halt" in 1968, the emphasis shifted first to below the 20th parallel, and then to Laos and the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

5--Despite administration denials, a U.S. major air effort has been carried out in Northern Laos to support the Royal Laotian government. Cornell reports widespread devastation of Laotian society, but says despite these massive bombing efforts the Pathet Lao (Communist) now control more territory than ever before.

6--The direct budgetary cost of the air war has been around \$25 billion, or about one-quarter the cost of the Indochina War.

7--The air war has resulted in a massive onslaught on the ecology of Indochina. More than one-third of the forest area of South Vietnam has been sprayed with defoliants, one-half of the country's mangrove forests killed off, and enough food destroyed by herbicides to feed 600,000 people for one year.

The Cornell study concedes that aerial bombing has undeniable military advantages in conventional warfare with massed troop concentrations. In guerrilla warfare, however, "the American capital-intensive response, substituting lavish firepower for manpower, is both inefficient and indiscriminate."

A conclusion is drawn that heavy civilian damage from the air helps to consolidate enemy morale and projects an unfavorable image of the United States. The study maintains that "it has yet to be shown that air power under Indochinese conditions can reduce the flow of men and materiel enough to curtail guerrilla activities."

While statistics are not in themselves all-inclusive or easy to digest, they do nevertheless provide powerful and convincing evidence of the folly of being drawn into wars which promise neither victory nor the achievement of elusive goals.

The cost of the Vietnam involvement in blood and treasure; the resulting disenchantment of the people at home; the deleterious impact of inflation upon a weakened economy; phony commitments (SEATO); the dubious morality of killing or maiming hundreds of thousands of civilians on both sides—all tot up to a melange of misconceptions by muddle-headed U.S. leadership through the years.

And that, esteemed readers, is precisely what I have been attempting to point out for the last 15 years.

### WATCH OUT FOR THE "SILVER DOLLAR" OFFERS

#### HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1971

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, on November 3 I called to the attention of the Members, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the fact that the Federal Reserve Board had begun distributing to all of the commercial banks of the country the new issue of cupronickel \$1 coins authorized by Congress last year, containing the portrait of the late President Eisenhower on the obverse and, on the reverse, a design emblematic of the landing of the Eagle of Apollo 11 on the moon. I said then that they should soon be available to the general public without difficulty, "and also, of course, without any fees or side payments, for \$1 each."

I have been told that these coins are being offered for sale by coin dealers as something very special for \$1.75 each. Why anyone would pay a premium for one of these coins, I do not know—they are being minted in huge quantities and should be obtainable now or shortly at any bank.

They are not "silver" dollars—there is not a grain of silver in them. Congress authorized the minting of a limited quantity of the new \$1 coins to be